

## Bury North Parliamentary Constituency

This is the first bulletin of 2019 produced by Northern Housing Consortium (NHC) providing analysis of housing-related data for the Parliamentary Constituencies in the North of England. The report provides analysis of the housing condition and demography in the constituency.

We have used the following symbols to indicate your performance against the relevant regional or national statistics.



Above average



Reference point



Below average

### Household size and dwelling stock



[Office of National Statistics](#) (ONS) reports that in 2017 there were 19.0 million families in the UK, a 15% increase from 16.6 million in 1996 and that with 12.9 million families, the married or civil partner couple family remains the most common in 2017, with the cohabiting couple family growing the fastest.



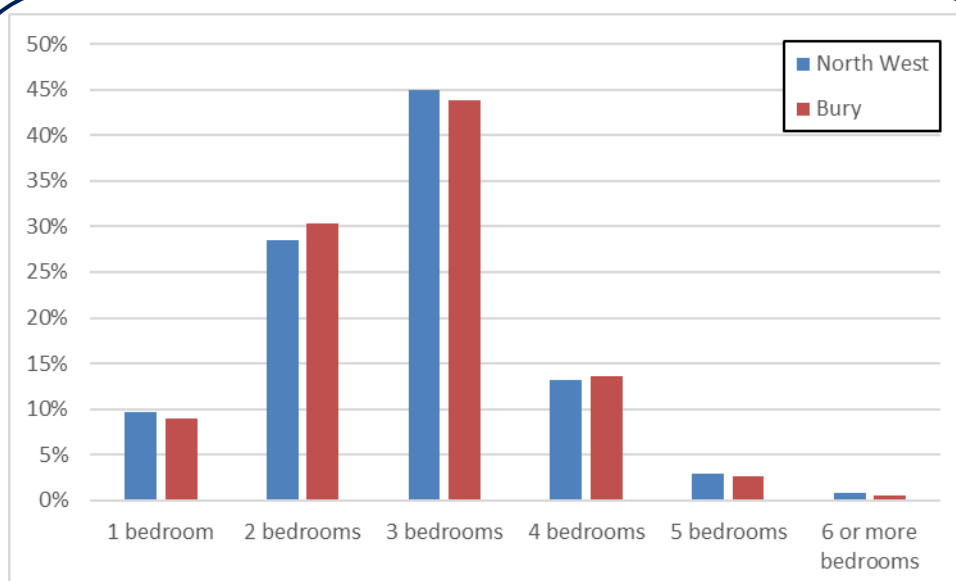
Household size at the national level in 2016 stood at 2.4 and this is projected to fall to 2.3 by 2041. Similarly, household size in Bury is set on a downward trend being 2.3 people in 2016 and projected to be 2.2 by 2041.



Meanwhile, as Figure 1 shows, Census data shows that by far most households live in properties with three bedrooms or more. It also shows that larger dwellings are just below the number in the region as a whole.



These data appear to show a disparity between household size and the size/type of dwellings available in the district. At the regional level there are 45,715 households subject to the Spare Room Reduction (10.2% of claimants)



**Figure 1: Number of bedrooms**

## Vacant dwellings



The private rented sector is becoming an increasingly important provider of housing with Valuation Office Agency data showing 1,130 rents recorded between October 2017 and September 2018 in Bury. This is up from 840 on the 2015/16 financial year.



Median private rents have increased over the intervening period from £550 per calendar month in 2015/16 to £595 in the period ending in September 2018 in Bury. This is an increase of 8.2% compared to a regional increase of 4.8%. Over the same period, the Bank of England base rate grew by 0.5% from 0.5% to 0.75%.



Nevertheless, vacant properties in the district appear to be on a general downward trend. Since 2014, there has been an overall decrease of 240 vacant properties and there were a total 2,399 vacant dwellings at October 2018. Some 972 were long-term vacant – which is slightly higher than in 2014.



Although MHCLG figures do not provide data on private vacant dwellings, by subtracting the social vacant figures from the total, we can calculate that there are 2,259 private vacant homes in the district in October (both owner-occupied and private rented).

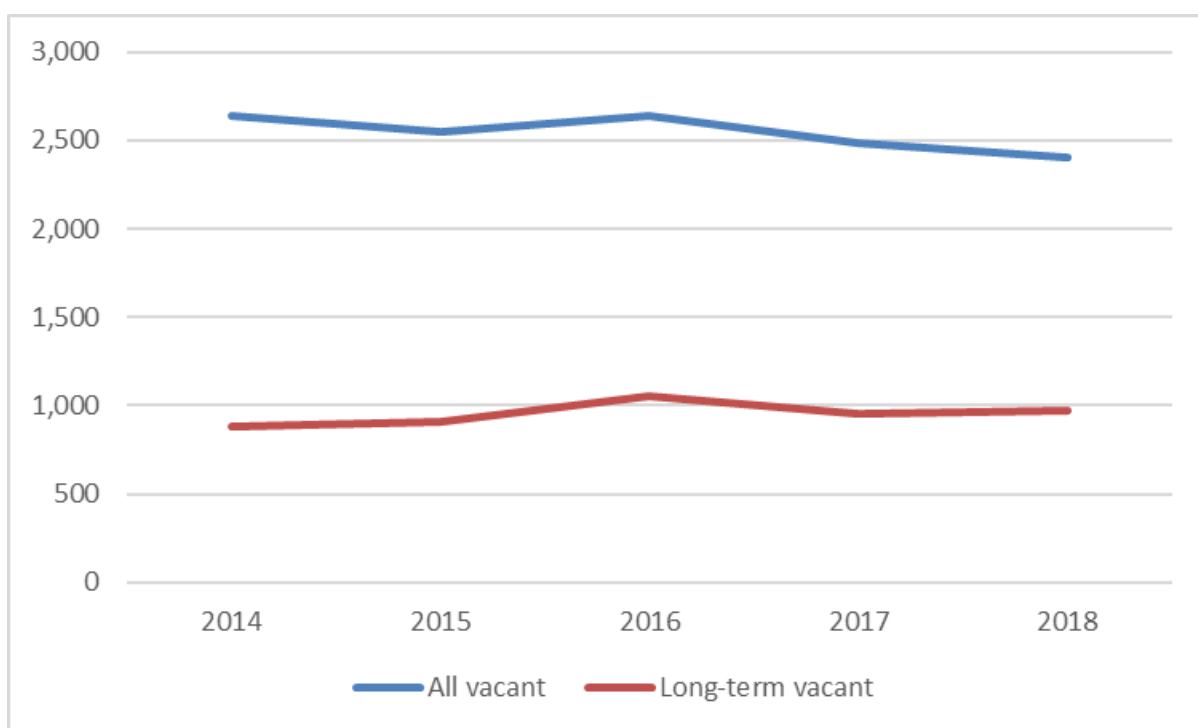


Figure 2: Vacant dwellings

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